OBTRU'SION. *n. ſ.* [from *obtruſus*, Latin.] The act of obtruding.

No man can think it other than the badge and method of ſlavery, by ſavage rudeneſs and importunate *obtruſions* of violence, to have the miſt of his errour and paſſion diſpelled. *King Charles.*

OBTRU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *obtrude.*] Inclined to force one's ſelf or any thing elſe, upon others.

Not obvious, not *obſtruſive*, but retir'd
The more deſirable. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* viii.

To OBTU'ND. *v. a.* [*obtundo*, Latin.] To blunt; to dull; to quell; to deaden.

Avicen countermands letting blood in choleric bodies, becauſe he eſteems the blood a bridle of gall, *obtunding* its acrimony and fiercenes. *Harvey on Con. ump.*

OBTURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *obturatus*, Lat.] The act of ſtopping up any thing with ſomething ſmeared over it.

OBTU'SANGULAR. *adj.* [from *obtuſe* and *angle.*] Having angles larger than right angles.

OBTU'SE. *adj.* [*obtuſus*, Latin.]

1. Not pointed; not acute.
2. Not quick; dull; ſtupid.

Thy ſenſes then
Obtuſe, all taſte of pleaſures muſt forego. *Milt. P. Loſt.*

3. Not ſhrill; obſcure: as, an *obtuſe* ſound.

OBTU'SELY. *adv.* [from *obtuſe.*]

1. Without a point.
2. Dully; ſtupidly.

OBTU'SENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *obtuſe.*] Bluntneſs; dulneſs.

OBTU'SION. *n. ſ.* [from *obtuſe.*]

1. The act of dulling.
2. The ſtate of being dulled.

Obtuſion of the ſenſes, internal and external. *Harvey.*

OBVE'NTION. *n. ſ.* [*obvenio*, Latin.] Something happening not conſtantly and regularly, but uncertainly; incidental advantage.

When the country grows more rich and better inhabited, the tythes and other *obventions*, will alſo be more augmented and better valued. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

To OBVE'RT. *v. a.* [*obverto*, Lat.] To turn towards.

The laborant with an iron rod ſtirred the kindled part of the nitre, that the fire might be more diffuſed, and more parts might be *obverted* to the air. *Boyle.*

A man can from no place behold, but there will be amongſt innumerable ſuperficieculæ, that look ſome one way, and ſome another, enough of them *obverted* to his eye to afford a confuſed idea of light. *Boyle on Colours.*

An erect cone placed in an horizontal plane, at a great diſtance from the eye, we judge to be nothing but a flat circle, if its baſe be *obverted* towards us. *Watts's Logick.*

To O'BVIATE. *v. a.* [from *obvius*, Lat. *obvier*, Fr.] To meet in the way; to prevent.

To lay down every thing in its full light, ſo as to *obviate* all exceptions, and remove every difficulty, would carry me out too far. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

O'BVIOUS. *adj.* [*obvius*, Latin.]

1. Meeting any thing; oppoſed in front to any thing.

To the evil turn
My *obvious* breaſt; arming to overcome
By ſuffering, and earn reſt from labour won. *Milton.*

2. Open; expoſed.

Whether ſuch room in nature unpoſſeſt
Only to ſhine, yet ſcarce to contribute
Each orb a glimpſe of light, convey'd ſo far
Down to this habitable, which returns
Light back to them, is *obvious* to diſpute. *Milton.*

3. Eaſily diſcovered; plain; evident; eaſily found.

Why was the ſight
To ſuch a tender ball as th' eye confin'd,
So *obvious* and ſo eaſy to be quench'd? *Milton.*

Entertain'd with ſolitude,
Where *obvious* duty ere while appear'd unſought. *Milt.*

They are ſuch lights as are only *obvious* to every man of ſenſe, who loves poetry and underſtands it. *Dryden.*

I am apt to think many words difficult or obſcure, which are *obvious* to ſcholars. *Swiſt.*

Theſe ſentiments, whether they be impreſſed on the ſoul, or ariſe as *obvious* reflections of our reaſon, I call natural, becauſe they have been found in all ages. *Rogers.*

All the great lines of our duty are clear and *obvious*; the extent of it underſtood, the obligation acknowledged, and the wiſdom of complying with it freely confeſſed. *Rogers.*

O'BVIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *obvious.*] Evidently; apparently.

All purely identical propoſitions *obviouſly* and at firſt bluſh, contain no inſtruction. *Locke.*

O'BVIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *obvious.*] State of being evident or apparent.

Slight experiments are more eaſily and cheaply tried; I thought their eaſineſs or *obviouſneſs* fitter to recommend than depreciate them. *Boyle.*

To OBU'MBRATE. *v. a.* [*obumbro*, Lat.] To ſhade; to cloud, darkening or clouding.

OCCA'SION. *n. ſ.* [*occaſion*, Fr. *occaſio*, Lat.]

1. Occurrence; caſualty; incident.

The laws of Chriſt we find rather mentioned by *occaſion* in the writings of the Apoſtles, than any ſolemn thing directly written to comprehend them in legal ſort. *Hooker.*

2. Opportunity; convenience.

Unweeting, and unware of ſuch miſhap,
She brought to miſchief through *occaſion*,
Where this ſame wicked villain did me light upon. *Fa. Q.*

That woman that cannot make her fault her huſband's *occaſion*, let her never nurſe her child herſelf, for ſhe will breed it like a fool. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

Becauſe of the money returned in our ſacks are we brought in, that he may ſeek *occaſion*, fall upon us, and take us for bondmen. *Gen.* xliii. 18.

Uſe not liberty for an *occaſion*. *Gal.* v. 13.

Let me not let paſs
Occaſion which now ſmiles. *Milt. Par. Loſt, b.* ix.

I'll take th' *occaſion* which he gives to bring
Him to his death. *Waller.*

With a mind as great as theirs he came
To find at home *occaſion* for his fame,
Where dark confuſions did the nations hide. *Waller.*

From this admonition they took only *occaſion* to redouble their fault, and to ſleep again. *Swift.*

This one has *occaſion* of obſerving more than once in ſeveral fragments of antiquity, that are ſtill to be ſeen in Rome. *Addiſon on Italy.*

3. Accidental cauſe.

Have you ever heard what was the *occaſion* and firſt beginning of this cuſtom? *Spenſer on Ireland.*

The fair for whom they ſtrove,
Nor thought, when ſhe beheld the fight from far,
Her beauty was th' *occaſion* of the war. *Dryden.*

4. Reaſon not cogent, but opportune.

Your own buſineſs calls on you,
And you embrace th' *occaſion* to depart. *Shakeſpeare.*

Concerning ideas lodged in the memory, and upon *occaſion* revived by the mind, it takes notice of them as of a former impreſſion. *Locke.*

5. Incidental need; caſual exigence.

Never maſter had
A page ſo kind, ſo duteous, diligent,
So tender over his *occaſions*. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Antony will uſe his affection where it is:
He married but his *occaſion* here. *Shakeſ. Ant. and Cleop.*

My *occaſions* have found time to uſe them toward a ſupply of money. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

They who are deſirous of a name in painting, ſhould read with diligence, and make their obſervations of ſuch things as they find for their purpoſe, and of which they may have *occaſion*. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Syllogiſm is made uſe of on *occaſion* to diſcover a fallacy hid in a rhetorical flouriſh. *Locke.*

The ancient canons were very well fitted for the *occaſions* of the church in its purer ages. *Baker on Learning.*

God hath put us into an imperfect ſtate, where we have perpetual *occaſion* of each other's aſſiſtance. *Swiſt.*

A prudent chief not always muſt diſplay
His pow'rs in equal ranks, and fair array,
But with th' *occaſion* and the place comply,
Conceal his force, nay, ſeem ſometimes to fly. *Pope.*

To OCCA'SION. *v. a.* [*occaſionner*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To cauſe caſually.

Who can find it reaſonable that the ſoul ſhould, in its retirement, during ſleep, never light on any of thoſe ideas it borrowed not from ſenſation, preſerve the memory of no ideas but ſuch, which being *occaſioned* from the body, muſt needs be leſs natural to a ſpirit? *Locke.*

The good Pſalmiſt condemns the fooliſh thoughts, which a reflection on the proſperous ſtate of his affairs had ſometimes *occaſioned* in him. *Attebury.*

2. To cauſe; to produce.

I doubt not, whether the great encreaſe of that diſeaſe may not have been *occaſioned* by the cuſtom of much wine introduced into our common tables. *Temple.*

By its ſtyptic quality it affects the nerves, very often *occaſioning* tremors. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. To influence.

If we enquire what it is that *occaſions* men to make ſeveral combinations of ſimple ideas into diſtinct modes, and neglect others which have as much an aptneſs to be combined, we ſhall find the reaſon to be the end of language. *Locke.*

OCCA'SIONAL. *adj.* [*occaſionel*, Fr. from *occaſion.*]

1. Incidental; caſual.

Thus much is ſufficient out of ſcripture, to verify our explication of the deluge, according to the Moſaical hiſtory of the flood, and according to many *occaſional* reflections diſperſed in other places of ſcripture concerning it. *Burnet.*

2. Producing by accident.

The ground or *occaſional* original hereof, was the amazement and ſudden ſilence the unexpected appearance of wolves does often put upon travellers. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

3. Produced by occaſion or incidental exigence.

Thoſe letters were not writ to all;
Nor firſt intended but *occaſional*,
Their abſent ſermons. *Dryd. Hind. and Panth.*

OCCA'SIONALLY. *adv.* [from *occaſional.*] According to incidental exigence; incidentally.

Authority and reaſon on her wait,
As one intended firſt, not after made
Occaſionally. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* viii.

I have endeavoured to interweave with the aſſertions ſome of the proofs whereon they depend, and *occaſionally* ſcatter ſeveral of the more important obſervations throughout the work. *Woodw. Nat. Hiſt.*

OCCA'SIONER. *n. ſ.* [from *occaſion.*] One that cauſes, or promotes by deſign or accident.

She with true lamentations made known to the world, that her new greatneſs did no way comfort her in reſpect of her brother's loſs, whom ſhe ſtudied all means poſſible to revenge upon every one of the *occaſioners*. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Some men will load me as if I were a wilful and reſolved *occaſioner* of my own and my ſubjects miſeries. *K. Charles.*

In caſe a man dig a pit and leave it open, whereby it happeneth his neighbour's beaſt to fall thereinto and periſh, the owner of the pit is to make it good, in as much as he was the *occaſioner* of that loſs to his neighbour. *Sanderſon.*

OCCECA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*occæcatio*, from *occæco*, Latin.] The act of blinding or making blind.

Thoſe places ſpeak of obduration and *occecation*, ſo as if the blindneſs that is in the minds, and hardneſs that is in the hearts of wicked men, were from God. *Sanderſon.*

O'CCIDENT. *n. ſ.* [from *occidens*, Latin.] The weſt.

The envious clouds are bent
To dim his glory, and to ſtain the tract
Of his bright paſſage to the *occident*. *Shakeſ. R.* II.

OCCIDE'NTAL. *adj.* [*occidentalis*, Latin.] Weſtern.

Ere twice in murk and *occidental* damp,
Moiſt Heſperus hath quench'd his ſleepy lamp. *Shakeſp.*

If ſhe had not been drained, ſhe might have tiled her palaces with *occidental* gold and ſilver. *Howel.*

Eaſt and weſt have been the obvious conceptions of philoſophers, magnifying the condition of India above the ſetting and *occidental* climates. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

OCCI'DUOUS. *adj.* [*occidens*, Latin.] Weſtern.

OCCI'PITAL. *adj.* [*occipitalis*, Latin.] Placed in the hinder part of the head.

O'CCIPUT. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The hinder part of the head.

His broad-brim'd hat
Hangs o'er his *occiput* moſt quaintly,
To make the knave appear more ſaintly. *Butler.*

OCCI'SION. *n. ſ.* [from *occiſio*, Latin.] The act of killing.

To OCCLU'DE. *v. a.* [*occludo*, Latin.] To ſhut up.

They take it up, and roll it upon the earths, whereby *occluding* the pores they conſerve the natural humidity, and ſo prevent corruption. *Brown.*

OCCLU'SE. *adj.* [*occluſus*, Latin.] Shut up; cloſed.

The appulſe is either plenary and *occluſe*, ſo as to preclude all paſſages of breath or voice through the mouth; or elſe partial and pervious, ſo as to give them ſome paſſages out of the mouth. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

OCCLU'SION. *n. ſ.* [from *occluſio*, Latin.] The act of ſhutting up.

OCCULT. *adj.* [*occulte*, Fr. *occultus*, Lat.] Secret; hidden; unknown; undiſcoverable.

If his *occult* guilt
Do not itſelf unkennel in one ſpeech,
It is a damned ghoſt that we have ſeen. *Shakeſp. Ham.*

An artiſt will play a leſſon on an inſtrument without minding a ſtroke; and our tongues will run diviſions in a tune not miſſing a note, even when our thoughts are totally engaged elſewhere: which effects are to be attributed to ſome ſecret act of the ſoul, which to us is utterly *occult*, and without the ken of our intellects. *Glanv. Sceſ. c.* iv.

Theſe inſtincts we call *occult* qualities; which is all one with ſaying that we do not underſtand how they work. *L'Eſt.*

Theſe are manifeſt qualities, and their cauſes only are *occult*. And the Ariſtotelians gave the name of *occult* qualities not to manifeſt qualities, but to ſuch qualities only as they ſuppoſed to lie hid in bodies, and to be the unknown cauſes of manifeſt effects. *Newt. Opt.*

OCCULTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*occultatio*, Latin.]

In aſtronomy, is the time that a ſtar or planet is hid from our ſight, when eclipſed by interpoſition of the body of the moon, or ſome other planet between it and us. *Harris.*

OCCU'LTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *occult.*] Secretneſs; ſtate of being hid.

O'CCUPANCY. *n. ſ.* [from *occupans*, Latin.] The act of taking poſſeſſion.

Of moveables, ſome are things natural; others, things artificial. Property in the firſt is gained by *occupancy*, in the latter by improvement. *Warburton on Literary Property.*

O'CCUPANT. *n. ſ.* [*occupans*, Latin.] He that takes poſſeſſion of any thing.

Of beaſts and birds the property paſſeth with the poſſeſſion, and goeth to the *occupant*; but of civil people not ſo. *Bacon.*

To O'CCUPATE. *v. a.* [*occupo*, Latin.] To poſſeſs; to hold; to take up.

Drunken men are taken with a plain deſtitution in voluntary motion; for that the ſpirits of the wine oppreſs the ſpirits animal, and *occupate* part of the place where they are, and ſo make them weak to move. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

OCCUPA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *occupation*, Fr. *occupatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of taking poſſeſſion.

Spain hath enlarged the bounds of its crown within this laſt ſixſcore years, much more than the Ottomans: I ſpeak not of matches or unions, but of arms, *occupations*, invaſions. *Bacon.*

2. Employment; buſineſs.

Such were the diſtreſſes of the then infant world; ſo inceſſant their *occupations* about proviſion for food, that there was little leiſure to commit any thing to writing. *Woodw.*

In your moſt buſy *occupations*, when you are never ſo much taken up with other affairs, yet now and then ſend up an ejaculation to the God of your ſalvation. *Wake.*

3. Trade; calling; vocation.

The red peſtilence ſtrike all trades in Rome,
And *occupations* periſh. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

He was of the ſame craft with them, and wrought, for by their *occupation* they were tent-makers. *Acts* xviii. 3.

O'CCUPIER. *n. ſ.* [from *occupy.*]

1. A poſſeſſor; one who takes into his poſſeſſion.

If the title of *occupiers* be good in a land unpeopled, why ſhould it be bad accounted in a country peopled over thinly? *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

2. One who follows any employment.

Thy merchandiſe and the *occupiers* of thy merchandiſe, ſhall fall into the midſt of the ſeas. *Ezek.* xxvii. 27.

To O'CCUPY. *v. a.* [*occuper*, Fr. *occupo*, Latin.]

1. To poſſeſs; to keep; to take up.

How ſhall he that *occupieth* the room of the unlearned ſay amen at thy giving of thanks, ſeeing he underſtandeth not what thou ſayeſt? 1 *Cor.* xiv. 16.

Powder being ſuddenly fired altogether, upon this high rarefaction, requireth a greater ſpace than before its body *occupied*. *Brown's Vulgar Err. b.* ii.

He muſt aſſert, that there were infinite generations before that firſt deluge; and then the earth could not receive them, but the infinite bodies of men muſt *occupy* an infinite ſpace. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. To buſy; to employ.

They *occupied* themſelves about the ſabbath, yielding exceeding praiſe to the Lord. 2 *Mac.* viii. 27.

How can he get wiſdom that driveth oxen and is *occupied* in their labours, and whoſe talk is of bullocks? *Ecc.* xxxviii. 25.

He that giveth his mind to the law of the moſt high, and is *occupied* in the meditation thereof, will ſeek out the wiſdom of all the ancient, and be *occupied* in prophecies. *Eccluſ* xxxix. 1.

3. To follow as buſineſs.

They *occupy* their buſineſs in deep waters. *Comm. Prayer.*

Mariners were in thee to *occupy* thy merchandiſe. *Ez.* xxvii. 9.

4. To uſe; to expend.

All the gold *occupied* for the work, was twenty and nine talents. *Exodus* xxxviii. 24.

To OCCU'PY. *v. n.* To follow buſineſs.

He called his ten ſervants, and delivered them ten pounds, and ſaid unto them, *occupy* till I come. *Luke* xix. 13.

To OCCU'R. *v. n.* [*occurro*, Latin.]

1. To be preſented to the memory or attention.

There doth not *occur* to me any uſe of this experiment for profit. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The mind ſhould be always ready to turn itſelf to the variety of objects that *occur*, and allow them as much conſideration as ſhall be thought fit. *Locke.*

The far greater part of the examples that *occur* to us, are ſo many encouragements to vice and diſobedience. *Rogers.*

2. To appear here and there.

In ſcripture, though the word heir *occur*, yet there is no ſuch thing as heir in our author's ſenſe. *Locke.*

3. To claſh; to ſtrike againſt; to meet.

All bodies have a determinate motion according to the degrees of their external impulſe, their inward principle of gravitation, and the reſiſtance of the bodies they *occur* with. *Bentley's Sermons.*

4. To obviate; to make oppoſition to. A latiniſm.

Before I begin that I muſt *occur* to one ſpecious objection againſt this propoſition. *Bentley's Serm.*